Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 12, 1817.

Volume 28.) (Number 1432.

Sales by Auction,

Tomorrow, Thursday the 13th Instant,

THE

Following Articles

WILL BE

EXPOSED FOR SALE

AT

E. Reel & Co's.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS

Nesbitt's Lane,

VIZ.

A VERY great Assortment of Household Furniture consisting of Side Boards, Chests of Drawers, Couches, Dining Tables, Card Tables and Chairs, a very fine Europe built Buggy, a beautiful fast sailing two masted Pleasure Boat now lying near *Apollo Bunder*, Perry and Cyder in Stone Bottles, Wine and Spirits of every description, several Casks of Europe Salt Beef, Mackerel and Salmon in Kegs, an assortment of Queens Ware consisting of Tea and Dinner Sets, a variety of precious Stones, and a variety of Jewelry.

Bombay, 12th November 1817.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY

Loughlin and Hunt.

A beautiful real Arab dark chesnut saddle Horse, rising five years old, upwards of fourteen hands high and equal to any weight; also a very high cast grey saddle Horse full six years old and fourteen hands high.

Bombay, 12th November 1817.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL

BY

Public Auction

On Monday next, the 17th Instant,

AT

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LYALL'S Bungalo on the Esplanade, various articles of Household Furniture, Glass, Queen's and China Ware &c. Also a Billiard Table, and a Shigrampoe and Buggy with Harness.

Bombay, 12th November 1817.

FOR ENGLAND.

THE fast sailing Ship JEMIMA, MAURICE DANBY, Commander, has superior accomodations, for Passengers. For passage apply to the Commander on board or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 12th November, 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left any Issue Male, lawfully begotted and born of an European woman, or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said, JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED.—November 8th, Ship Hannah, Captain J. L. Heathorne, from Liverpool, left 10th July, Cape of Good Hope 21st September 1817.

PASSENGERS:

Captain Lamb 17th M. N. I.—Mrs. Lamb & Child,—Captain W. Carter H. H. the Nizam's Service,—Mrs. Carter and Child.

SAILED.—November 6th, Ship Princess Charlotte, Free Trader, Captain John Lushman, to London.

PASSENGERS:

Captain Templeton,—Lieut. Goodridge and Child,—Lieut. Mason and wife,—Ensign Lynd.

Ditto 9th, the Honourable Company's Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. R. Reynolds, to the Persian Gulph.—Ditto, the H. C.'s Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain G. Walker, to the Persian Gulph.—11th, Portuguese Ship Trajano, Commander Joze Theodoro de Andrada, to Surat.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday morning last the 5th Inst. the Lady of J. D. De Vitre Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 11th Nov. the Lady of Mr. Prendergast, Member of Council, of a Daughter.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 12th NOVEMBER 1817.

The Hannah of this Port, we are happy to say, arrived safe on Saturday last from Liverpool, which place she left on the 10th of July. Not a single paper to our address, was brought by her, but the great kindness of a friend has supplied the deficiency.

Both our public and private accounts concur in stating that the appearance of the ensuing harvest in England was peculiarly promising.

All hopes of a speedy brevet seem to have been entirely relinquished.

In a subsequent column will be found a copy, as amended in the Committee, of the late act introduced by Lord Binning, to exempt the Territories within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, from certain of the Navigation Laws. It passed the House of Commons on the 3d of July, with little, if any, discussion.

The death of Mr. Richard Parry has occasioned a considerable stir among the various candidates for a seat in the Direction.

Mr. Ponsonby appears to have been better on the 4th of July, he having used his left hand for the first time after his illness, but on the 5th he seems to have relapsed a little, as appears by the following Bulletin, "Mr. Ponsonby has passed a restless night, and is not so well to day as he was yesterday."

Count Flahaut (who was Aide de Camp to Buonaparte at the Battle of Waterloo) was married, at Edinburgh, in the middle of June, to the Hon'ble Miss Margaret Mercer Elphinstone.

The new Solicitor General greatly distinguished himself in the debate which took place, the 25th of June, in the House of Commons, on Sir Samuel Romilly's motion relative to Lord Sidmouth's circular letter to the Magistrates.

It appears that a Mrs. Harriot Molyneaux was the person who stole Mr. Porter's child, She has been fully committed for trial.

We are happy at perceiving that circumstances have transpired with regard to the depredation lately committed upon the house of Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, which are likely to lead not only to the detection of the parties, but to the recovery of the greater part of the property.

Kemble, after performing Coriolanus, the character in which he took leave of the stage, distributed among the Performers several of the articles which he had used. To one he gave the wreath which he had worn, to another his gloves, to another his handkerchief. Matthews was lucky enough to obtain his sandals, which induced him to say "I may get his *Sandals*, but I can never tread in his *Shoes*."

The Master of the Rolls gave Judgement, on the 28th of June, in the important cause, Lord Cholmondley *v.* Lord Clinton. His decision was against the latter, who it is supposed will lose, by it, property amounting to at least 20,000 a year. His Honor was, however, of opinion that the question between the parties was strictly a legal one, and therefore recommended that it should be sent to a Court of law; in which suggestion Sir S. Romilly, on the part of Lord Clinton, acquiesced.

It seems that Dr. Wilkinson has, at length, discovered that the *interesting unknown female* is an impostor. Her real name is said to be *Mary Baker*, of Witherage, Devon. She has been to this country as a servant, and has led a singularly wandering life. Sometime since she associated with Gypsies, with whom she picked up the gibberish which it appears she details so fluently. The Editor of a Bristol paper observes that "Dr. Wilkinson is not the first of the *cognoscenti* who have been *puzzled* by a young woman with eyes and hair black, eye brows finely arched, a pleasing colour on her cheeks, a sweet smile, and teeth beautifully white and regular"!!!

Manfred, by Lord Byron, has been published by Murray. A second part also of Armata was advertized to be published on the 4th of July.

The Nestor, Teaker, from Calcutta arrived off Dungeness the 23d of June, having spoke on the 17th the Albinia for Madeira, the Cape and Bombay, the Lizard bearing N E. by E. ½ E. 22 leagues.

We trust that the Orpheus, will arrive in a very few days, since she was bound direct for this port, and was to leave England about the 12th or 15th of July.

Some important occurrencies, as we are informed, took place at Poonah, on the 5th instant, but between that and the eleventh, as we are led to understand, nothing material had happened.

English Extracts.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday. The following are the most important articles in them:—

"PARIS, JULY 2.

"We are assured that the affairs of the Church of France with the Court of Rome are definitively terminated.

"Yesterday the body of LOUIS the 7th was removed from the Abbey of Barbeaux to St. Denis, where it was placed in the tomb of the Valois, near the coffins of his illustrious race.

"From Madrid we learn, that the Marquis de CAMPOSAGRADO has been replaced in the post of Minister of War by Lieutenant-General EGUIA. The proceedings against General LASCY are continued; but the ramifications of the conspiracy, and the absence of some of the accused, necessarily produce delay. The Reporter of the Council of War has given them 30 days delay to appear and make good their defence, in default of which they will be deprived of the benefit of the Law."

In all parts of France grain and flour continue to fall in price.

French Funds 65.

The Funds are lower this morning, owing to the reports of a considerable deficiency in the Revenue for the last quarter.

The Hamburgh Mail has brought an article, announcing an intended Lottery in this country for manufactured goods. Every one knows there is not the least foundation for the story, which would only deserve to be laughed at for its absurdity, did we not see the *animus*, the intention with which it is written. It is wished to induce Germany to prohibit English goods entirely; which is said to be "the only way to save the German manufacturers." It would not be difficult to prove that this prohibition would be quite, if not more injurious to the German manufacturers than to ourselves. Every country has an interest in the prosperity of other States; and so far from the prosperity of this country being injurious to Germany, it is in the highest degree beneficial. What would Germany have done, had not the riches, the resources and the noble disinterestedness of this country enabled us to make those exertions which beat down the tyranny of BUONAPARTE, and saved her & the world? But this is the real cause of these attacks and articles against us. They are written by persons who still cling to the Usurper, and who cannot pardon us for having been the principle means of his destruction.

The American Papers, in speaking of the increase of the American Navy, consider a war between Spain and the United States as extremely probable. On what they found this belief we are at a loss to know; at least we are at a loss to know what occassion for war has been given by Spain. Spain seems to have taken the greatest care to avoid giving umbrage, and though it would not be difficult to prove that, in her transactions with the United States, she has been "more sinned against than sinning;" she has conducted herself with moderation, with forbearance, with caution. She has pressure enough upon her, she has ills enough without the addition of a fresh war. The long miseries of her conflict with BUONAPARTE, the advantage taken of that state of exhaustion by her American Colonies to seperate themselves from the Mother Country, demanded all her care and attention. And if it be true that the United States are really attached to the cause of freedom, they will be more inclined to aid than to attack a country whose sufferings have been produced by her firm obstinate resistance to an unprovoked and unprincipled invasion.

A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning The letters were delivered out late, but we cannot find that they contain any intelligence of great importance.

Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH is to be the new Leader of the Opposition.

[*The Courier*

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

Esher, Surrey, July 1, 1817.

Sir.—I only this day saw a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday, stating that the Duke of Wellington had dined at Greenwich on the Saturday preceding, and that on his way home his Grace's carriage was escorted by a detachment of lancers, who cleared the way for him, by forcing travellers from the proper side of the road, &c. I beg you to state that we, of this part of the country, thought that we had the satisfaction of seeing the illustrious Duke amongst us (at least twenty miles from Greenwich) at the time in question; we at least saw a Gentleman said to be his Grace, in a plain travelling chariot, without lancers, or any military attendants whatever, accompanied by another, whom we are told was his brother, and who proceeded to dine with the Princess Charlotte, at Claremont. After having flattered ourselves that we had seen the Hero, we hope

we are not mistaken, and it would be some satisfaction to me to know whether we are to believe our own eyes and ears, or the *Morning Chronicle*.

I am, Sir, &c. J. M.

We are glad to be able to answer our correspondent, that he may believe his own eyes and ears, and that it was the Duke of Wellington who passed through Esher on the day alluded to. His Grace has not we believe, been in Greenwich since his arrival in England, and it certainly is not on the public roads of this country that he employs his cavalry. How so malignant a paragraph could have found its way into the *Morning Chronicle*, accompanied with the insinuation that his Grace had "forgotten Old England," we cannot but wonder. If there be any man in the world who pushes to an excess (perhaps blameable) the dislike of parade and ostentation, it is the Duke of Wellington. In the capital of the nation he conquered, and in the capital of the nation he has raised to the highest pitch of glory, his Grace is to be seen every day walking or riding in a plain coat, and without any other attendants than the admiration of those who happen to recognise him as he passes along.

It is not very patriotic, nor even very honest that the only signs the *Morning Chronicle* gives of remembering Waterloo are its slander of the Hero of that immortal day.

MR. PONSONBY.

We copy the following from the *Morning Chronicle*: "Four Medical Gentlemen, including Doctor Warren, Mr. Tegart, and Mr. Myers, are in constant attendance. We trust and hope, however, we shall soonbe able to announce his perfect recovery, and that he will be induced to pay more attention to his health. No constitution, however good, and few men possess a better, could withstand the incessant fatigue which he has encountered since the commencement of the session. His position as the head of the Opposition in the House of Commons, requires his constant attendance; and long and late debates, aggravated by the recent excessive heat of the weather, would exhaust any degree of strength, however great. The occupation of the forenoon in attendance as a Member of the Secret Committee, and other public business, has also broken in upon his usual habits of exercise, so as to render his life an unwearied round of business and fatigue. That life is truly valuable to his country, and as it is highly prized, should be cherished with care. We do not know any public man whose loss would be more deeply and widely felt. Of the interest and anxiety excited by his illness some idea may be formed from the appearance of his house. It was literally besieged with visitors and inquirers, including the first rank and classes of society in town. We were happy to learn, at a late hour last night, that Mr. Ponsonby was better, and that there is reason to expect his recovery, notwithstanding the severity of his attack. A consultation of his medical attendants took place about nine o'clock last night, at which Dr. Baillie was present."

We shall be pleased to find that the hopes of recovery are realised. But we understand that the attack was paralasis, and that it has deprived Mr. Ponsonby, for the present, of the use of his left side. To the inquiries made this morning, the answer was, that "it was hoped he was a little better."

[*The Courier*,—*July* 2.

The great arsenal at Caracca, near Cadiz, has been consumed by fire. The following account is given in one of the Paris Papers of Friday. "The burning of the immense establishments at Caracca has spread consternation throughout Cadiz and Madrid. It appears certain that this dreadful event is connected with criminal enterprises, the object of which was to prevent the equipping ships of war destined to convey to South America a considerable force. The magazine of Caracca, notwithstanding the misfortunes of Spain, contained still every thing necessary for the equipping a powerful fleet. Every thing has been destroyed: the rope-walk was six hundred paces long, and was considered equal to any thing which England or France possess of this kind. The conflagration was so violent that the Isle of Leon, which is separated from the Caracca by a large basin, was covered with flames."

In announcing this intelligence we are aware that we are communicating pleasure to those who wish success to the cause of insurrection, and whose hostility to Spain because she would not yield to their admired BUONAPARTE has only been equalled by the joy they feel at the advantage which the American Colonies have taken of the distress and exhaustion of the Mother Country to throw off ther allegiance.

"The present situation of Portugal fixes the attention of our Government," says an article from Madrid, of the 5th. "Orders have been sent to all the frontier places, to stop and scrupulously examine all the Portuguese coming into Spain. Measures of precaution have also been adopted in the fortresses, particularly Badajos. Is is said that letters from Portugal have been intercepted, which disclose a connexion with the projects of the partisans of the Cortes, to excite disturbances in Spain. Detachments from the garrisons of Vittoria, Burgos, and Valadolid, have received orders to march in great haste to the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon."

[*The Courier*, *June* 28.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his Budget last night, and his statement is so clear and intelligible as to render any comments unnecessary. The supplies for the service of the year amount to 22,137,808*l*. The Ways and Means, consisting of Annual Duties, disposable Ways and Means of 1815 and 1816, Excise Duties, Consolidated Fund, Lottery, the sale of old Stores, and the Arrears of Property Tax, amount to 9,541,537*l*. leaving 12,600,000*l*. to be furnished, which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposes to do by the issue of Irish Treasury Bills to the amount of three millions six hundred thousand pounds and nine millions Exchequer Bills; thus making a total of Ways and Means of 22,141,537*l*. Of the 12,600,000*l*. to be raised by Treasury and Exchequer Bills, nine millions are likely only to come into the Market, and this, it cannot be supposed, will be any great pressure upon it, when it is considered that before the commencement of the present Session there existed 42 millions of Exchequer Bills, twenty-seven of which have been discharged, leaving therefore only fifteen millions outstanding, making, with the nine millions now to be issued, 24 millions, being eighteen millions less than the Market had to bear at the period we have mentioned. Besides, the interest has been reduced from 5 to 3½, producing a saving of 1½ per cent., and yet the Bills bearing only 3½ per cent. interest, are at apremium of 12 shillings. Since the last Budget the Stocks have risen from 62½ to 74½, and the Bank has been able to resume its cash payments; for though an individual cannot carry his 10*l*. note to the Bank and get cash for it, yet if he be desirous of cash, he may obtain it by the subdivision of the note into small notes. We all of us know, too, so little desirous are shopkeepers of gold, that they prefer having a note tendered to them in payment for their goods.

The amount of Debt paid off in the course of the year will be larger than the amount of Debt incurred.—By the operation of the Sinking Fund, 16 millions and a half of debt will be paid off. If only 12,600,000*l*. be borrowed, then there would be 3,900,000*l*. more Debt paid off than Debt incurred. If the sum borrowed amount altogether to about fourteen millions, then the excess of Debt paid off beyond the Debt created will be two millions and a half. The Interest of the Exchequer Bills to be issued will be about 450,000*l*. which will be provided, without any additional incumbrance upon the country.

In conclusion, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he trusted the House would hear no more of the proposition for reducing the interest of the National Debt, and committing a breach of public faith.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.

"The Budget has produced the greatest sensation in the City; there was great bustle on the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning; Consols, which were yesterday 75½, immediately rose to 76½. Exchequer Bills, in place of being depreciated, rose in their value, the premium advancing from 10s. to 12s. and 14s., and, we believe, some were sold at 19s. Extensive bets were made that 3 per cent. Consols would be 80 in less than three months."

OPENING OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.

There could not be a finer day for the procession. As we are writing this, we have the view from our office, which commands the whole length of the Bridge, of a Regiment of Horse Guards, all Waterloo men, entering the Bridge from the Strand, with their band at their head in gay and gallant uniform. British flags are waving from the piers and arches of the Bridge, and cannon planted to fire a grand and joyful salute. The procession will not set out till after our Paper is put to press; but the following is to be the order of it:—At Fife House the REGENT, the Duke of WELLINGTON the Duke of YORK, and the great Officers of State will embark about half past three in the royal barges; pass through the centre arch of the bridge, under discharges of artillery, 202 in number, being as many as were taken by the British at the Battle of Waterloo; land on the Surry side and ascend the bridge stairs, where they will be received by the Committee, pay the toll, and walk over the bridge by the western foot-path, which will be kept clear for the procession. Field-pieces are planted on the bridge with different bands of music. Those spectators who are admitted on the bridge will all be on the East side and three rows of benches are erected for their accommodation. The Regent himself will head the procession, and will be attended by the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington, and other great military characters and officers of State, preceded by a Military Guard of Honour. After having passed the bridge, the procession take water again on the Middlesex side, and proceed in the royal barge to Whitehall.

[*The Courier*,—*June* 18.

On Thursday last the wrangle between Mr. ADOLPHUS and Mr. ANDREWS was terminated without any bloodshed. The following notes show the method of the thing:—

MR. ADOLPHUS TO MR. ANDREWS.

"Mr. Adolphus expects satisfaction from Mr. Andrews for the blow he received from him. Mr. Adolphus does not prescribe any time, but recommends that it should take place before 10 o'clock to-morrow, as he has reason to believe that measures will otherwise be taken to prevent a meeting."

MR. ANDREWS TO MR. ADOLPHUS.

"Mr. Andrews is already bound to keep the peace."

30th June 1817.

A

BILL

(AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE)

To exempt the Territories within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, from certain of the Navigation Laws

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation; and by another Act passed in the fifteenth year of the same reign, for the encouragement of Trade; and by another Act passed in the twentysecond and twenty-third years of the same reign, among other things, for regulating the Plantation Trade; and by another Act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the same reign, amongst other things, for the better securing the Plantation Trade; and by another Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, for the encrease and encouragement of Seamen; and by another Act passed on the third and fourth years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, for granting to her Majesty a further Subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported; and by another Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, amongst other things, to subject Copper ore of the production of the British Plantations to such regulations as other innumerated commodities of the like production are subject; diverse prohibitions regulations and provisions have been enacted, respecting the Importation of Goods and Commodities of the growth production or manufacture of Europe into any Lands Islands Plantations Colonies Territories or Places to His Majesty belonging or in his possession, in Asia, Africa, or America, & also respecting the transportation of certain articles of the growth production or manufacture of British Plantations in Asia, Africa, or America.

And whereas the said Prohibitions, Regulations and Provisions have been commonly supposed not to apply, and have not in practice been applyed, and it is not expedient that the same should be applyed to the Trade of His Majesty's subjects, to and from the East Indies;

And whereas it is reasonable and just that Relief should be given to Persons who may have inadvertently incurred Penalties and Forfeitures, by offending against such Prohibitions, Regulations, and Provisions.

Be it enacted by the King's Most excellent Majesty, by and with the advise and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, That nothing contained in the said Acts, or in any other Act or Acts passed for the like purposes or any of them, shall extend or be construed to extend to or in any way affect the Importation or Ex-portation, by the U. C. of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or by any other of His Majesty's subjects in British registered Vessels navigated according to law, or in Vessels registered or trading under the Provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to make further regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India," of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, at into or from any Port or Place within the Limits of the charter of the said Company, or to affect the Importation or Exportation at into or from any place whatsoever, in such Vessels as aforesaid, of any Goods Wares, or Merchandizes of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any place within the Limits aforesaid that any Bond for the Exportation or Importation of Goods, in any particular manner, shall be given in respect of any such Vessels bound to or from any place situate within the Limits aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of December next, no person or persons, Body Politic or Corporate, shall be liable to be sued for any Penalty, nor any Ship, Vessel, Goods, Wares or Marchandize, liable to be seized by reason of any Trading contrary to any such Prohibition, Regulation, or Provision as aforesaid, or by reason of any such Bond as aforesaid not having been given in respect of any Ship or Vessel bound to or from any Place within the Limits aforesaid; and further that all Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, which before the said Twenty-fifth day of December next, shall have been seized, and all Penalties which before the said last mentioned day, shall have been sued for by reason of any such offence as aforesaid, shall be forthwith restored or remitted to the Person or Persons, Body or Bodies Politic or Corporate, by whom the same may have been forfeited, upon payment to the Person or Persons who shall have seized or sued for the same, of his or their reasonable costs of seizure or suit; any Law Statute or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to prevent any Person or any Body, Politic or Corporate from disputing the legality of any Judgment or other Proceeding by Appeal or otherwise, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed, or to prevent any Person or Body Politic or Corporate from taking the benefit of any other mode of relief from any such forfeiture or penalty as aforesaid, to which he or they, by any Act or Acts now in force or otherwise may be entitled.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to alter or affect the Provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-third ye[illegible] reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for continuing in "the East India Company for a further term the Pos-"session of the British Territories in India, together "with certain exclusive Privileges, for establishing "further Regulations for the Government of the "said Territories and the better administration of Jus-"tice within the same, and for regulating the Trade to "and from the Places within the Limits of the said "C.'s Charter;" and another Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act for "the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the "Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East "India Company" and another Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to "make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships "built in India;" and another Act passed in this present Session, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade "to and from the Places within the Limits of the "Charter of the East India Company, and certain "Possessions of His Majesty in the Mediterranean," or to alter or affect the Laws now in being relative to the Trade of Foreign Nations in amity with His Majesty, with the said British Territories under the Government of the said Company, in the East Indies.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed, construed, and taken to be, within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *June* 5.] The Earl of Liverpool moved an Address to the Prince Regent, in answer to the Message announcing the elevation of the Right Hon. Charles Abbot to the Peerage. The address pledged the House to a concurrence in all the measures necessary to carry his Royal Highness's intention into effect.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *June* 5.] *Sir J. Shaw* presented a petition of the Livery of London, praying against any further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—Alike petition was presented from the Borough of Reading. *Lord Castlereagh* proposed a Vote of thanks to Lord Colchester, the late Speaker, for his eminent services in the Chair. The motion was objected to by Lord Wm. Russell, on the ground of the Speech delivered by the Speaker at the Bar of the House of Lords in the year 1813, respecting the rejection of the Catholic Claims. The objection, however, was not supported by any other Member, and the motion was carried.

Lord Castlereagh then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, requesting him to confer some signal mark of his favour upon the late Speaker, in remuneration for his services, which was agreed to.—In the course of some remarks on the manner in which Ministers had proposed to carry this vote, it was stated by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the intended remuneration was a pension of 4,000*l*. a year to Lord Colchester for his life, and on his death of 3,000*l*. a year to his eldest son.

Lord Castlereagh appeared at the bar with a green bag, containing several papers, relative to traitorous practices and meetings in the country, which was ordered to be brought up and laid on the table.—A long discussion then took place, which closed with the nomination of the old Committee to examine and report on the said papers, after a division for it, 126—against it, 66—majority for Ministers, 60.

In the course of the above discussion, *Lord Folkestone* said, the House ought seriously to pause before they took another step, which must lead to the subversion of the liberties of the country. He for one, protested against the whole of the present proceedings of Ministers. He would not consent to any farther suspension of that great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus Act; and he warned the House, that if they gave their assent to the proposition of the Noble Lord, they would never see that Act unsuspended. What! should this country, this England, so loved, so honoured by our ancestors; should this land, which gave freedom to every slave that set his foot upon it, be governed by the arbitrary will of any set of Ministers? What had become of that patriotic spirit which raised this country to its former greatness? May the genius of the Constitution still look down upon us, and save us from the ruin which Ministers have prepared! He would not surrender to them the power of suspending the laws of England; he would not consent to any Committee, be they chosen how they might. Let proper persons examine the papers, and let them report the evidence to the House; but then let the House judge fairly and impartially for themselves. His Lordship was s[illegible] in these sentiments by Mr. Curwen and some ot[illegible] Members.

After the other orders of the day were disposed of, the House adjourned.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1817.

It will be seen in our Parliamentary Report, that Mr. Serjeant Onslow is about to bring in a Bill by which a most important amendment will be made in the Commercial Law of the Land. The object of this Bill is to repeal the existing laws against Usury, or, in other words to enable every one to lend or borrow as may suit their respective purposes, to release money from the *maximum* hitherto affixed to it, and to put it on the condition of liberty as other articles of commerce.

As this Bill, if carried through the House, will make such an important alteration in one of the largest portions of our dealing (money not only being the means, but the object and end of all trade), the House and the ministers have very properly received the proposal with much caution; and though both have expressed an opinion very strongly in its favour, yet both have very carefully left themselves open to future arguments and representations. Both have expressed a leaning in favour of Mr. Onslow's proposal, but, in consideration of the importance of the measure, and of the dangerous extent of any error, have taken time for deliberation, and very wisely protracted their resolution. The House acts with great wisdom in this cautionary delay. Nothing is so dangerous to the public good as any enthusiasm in favour of splendid novelties. We owe so much to the wisdom of those who have preceded us as not to undo in a Session what they have suffered to exist for centuries. The question, in truth, is not so simple as it appears to some of our daily Prints. A very few considerations will make this appear.

1. It is demanded, in the first place, by Mr. Bentham and others, where is the difference between money and other mercantile articles, that others should be left to find their own price, whilst money should be subjected to a *maximum*? To this it may be answered, that there are many very strong points of difference between them, so strong, indeed, as well to justify a doubt whether things, so unlike in nature, can reasonably be subjected to the same laws. For example,—

2. One of the main causes and securities for a fair and just price of any commodity is, that it is a commodity of *open market*; a commodity necessarily *openly* dealt for, and the price of which, subject only to small fluctuations, is uniform, notorious, and of public consent. Upon this principle are many of the provisions of our old Statutes, requiring every thing to be sold in market *overt*. But money from its nature is not a thing of this open dealing. It does not exist in mass and magnitude. It has but one passage,—from the pocket of the lender to that of the borrower. It is carried in no vehicle.—exposed in no stall. It is usually borrowed by those who are ashamed to acknowledge the want of it, and is too frequently lent by those who are ashamed to confess the terms upon which they have lent it. The one wishing to conceal his poverty, and the other his extortion; the motives of both concur to produce *close and privy* dealing.—This is the first distinction of money.

3. The second distinction, and almost equally manifest, is, that money wants that *natural price*—that *price of consent*, which an established general dealing, proceeding upon principles always acting & well understood, has affixed to all other commodities; a price so natural, and therefore so uniform, that in all ordinary commodities, and in the ordinary state of things, it varies only the smallest possible space in the longest intervals. For example, in the price of corn, meat, &c which, though differing in their denominations, always bear, in natural value, the same price, and only so vary in denomination, because the medium of payment differs in value, or because the difference of seasons increases, or diminishes the stock. The farmer giving so much for rent, so much for taxes, and so much for cultivation, the sum of this expenditure is necessarily distributed amongst his produce, and the *natural* and necessary price of that produce is this amount. Hence all such commodities have a kind of natural and uniform price, and which becomes known and acknowledged by the manifest dealing in open market. But money wants all the circumstances by which such price could be affixed; and the absence of an open, general, and accessible market, prevents such price from being known.

4. Other commodities are wanted for themselves; their use generally terminates in themselves, and their value is thus in good part limited to themselves. We buy a loaf that we may eat it; the use of the loaf ends in eating, and the value of it is limited within this use of being so eaten. But we usually borrow money as the means of getting other money,—a thing of indefinite use, and of indeterminate value; having one value to me, a grave and plodding man, and another to my neighbour, who sees in his capital of one hundred pounds, the means of getting a thousand by it. In a word, money is the Coin of Hope, and has one value in the eye of the speculator, and another in the market of the world; an imaginary value, and a real value; two values having such an interval between them, which no difference of seasons, no variation of demand and supply, can ever occasion in the prices of other commodities.

5. It may be true (indeed it is notoriously so) that the Usury Laws are evaded by Annuities, &c. for three or more lives; and it is equally true, that the present legal rate of money is too low to admit of its being lent to traders, &c. But will there be any difficulty in following up these evasions of Usurers, by declaring such Annuities to be illegal,—by limiting them, in all cases, to one life, &c.—And may not the rate of interest be enlarged to 6, 7, or even 8 per cent. We very much doubt ourselves, whether this would not be the wisest measure to begin with.

6. To say all in a word, there are three distinctions,—very strong manifest distinctions, between money dealing and other commercial dealing, which excite very strong doubts in our minds as to the policy and humanity of leaving the Money-market open. The first is, the necessary privacy of all such money dealing, or, at least, of a very great portion of it; the one party being as willing to conceal the terms of his lending, as the other the necessity of his borrowing. The second is, the comparative vagueness of the value of money, and the absence of that natural price which general consent has affixed to all other commodities. The third, the unequal contest (and in a *privy market*) between necessity and extortion,—between the passions of a young borrower, and an old lender,—between the projector and the man who can supply or withhold the means and materials,—in a word between the imaginary value of money, and the real value; between what hope will *take* it for, and what reality will *change* it for; between what speculation will borrow, and what the sober realities of life and business will enable her to repay.

7. Under all the circumstances of society, Usury, that is to say, extortion, will exist, but the question is, cannot law do something, though it cannot do all; and is it not better to do this something, than to extend the compass of the evil by a general toleration? With the single exception of annuities, we do not believe that Usury exists to any very alarming extent, and we do not see any really useful works at a stand from a want of capital. We do not see, therefore, any necessity for this innovation, and we very strongly doub[illegible]

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[redacted] wisdom of applying abstract principles to the business of life and commerce, unless some very strong case be made out against the present practice. We do not see that this case exists, and therefore, trust, that nothing will be hastily done.

As to capital being wanted for the land or manufactures, we trust that we have repeatedly proved to our Readers that the kingdom, through all its industry, trade, and commerce, wants a market, rather than capital; that capital would only be thrown away upon our manufactures, as our stock is as large as we sell; and that it is still less wanted for land, as the productive powers are already notoriously carried to their utmost operation. If the land, as the landed proprietors say, will not pay its present expence,—will not return what has been already laid out upon it, how will it *profitably* repay any further capital sunk into it. If the landlords cannot pay their mortgages at five per cent. how will they pay eight or ten per cent.? If the landlords are distressed from suspension of their rents, at what terms will they borrow upon lands which pay no rent; or how will it benefit the kingdom to enable these landlords to keep up those rents which the farmers do not pay because they are too high?

We have treated this subject at so much the more length, because it annoys us to see a topic of this importance so foolishly handled by some of the Daily Papers.

[*Bell's Weekly Mess.—May 4.*

LONDON.

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1817.

As the Catholic Question, as it is termed, has made such an important progress in the Houses of Parliament, many of his Majesty's immediate Servants having become converts to the demands made; it being understood that even the Prince Regent inclines to concede, it will not be any matter of surprise if the Question should at length be carried and if all, or nearly all of the Catholic demands; be granted.—No one, we trust, is better inclined to a safe and prudent religious toleration than ourselves, and the Catholics are not those adversaries of our Church Establishment of whom we entertain the most distrust.

But the most extraordinary part of the debate upon this question was the speech of Lord Castlereagh, a speech so little expected, that it came upon the House with almost as much surprise as it has fallen upon the people. And if this speech itself totally astounded the House, the following paragraph from it we think, will almost astonish that portion of the people, who from a distaste to long speeches may not have attentively read it in the reports:—"I am decidedly, Sir, for granting what I deem the just demands of so large a portion of our fellow-subjects; I see no danger in granting them, and therefore I cheerfully vote for going into the Committee. I can see no just apprehension in having the sons of Catholic Peers sitting by our side in this House; and I confess, Sir, that I would rather see the sons of Lord Fingal and Lord Kildare seated in this House as Members of the United Parliament, than see Protestants brought in by their influence."

The Public, therefore, may see by this paragraph, that the very leader of his Majesty's Government, the principal and manager of the whole Administration, has expressed himself thus decidedly in favour of the Catholics; and, in his own words, can see no just cause of apprehension in granting them nearly all they ask. He votes for the Committee to settle the terms of this general concession, and decidedly pledges himself to his personal support and influence.

The division of the House was such as might be expected under such a change of system, and such a change of votes, amongst those who lead the majority of that House both as to system and votes. The votes for the Catholic Committee (and therein implicitly for concession,) were 221; the votes against them, 245; leaving a majority of only 24 against the Catholics. Under such circumstances, there can be no doubt that the matter will be shortly proposed again, and that the influence of Government will be employed in carrying it through. The majority of twenty-four will necessarily disappear, and the next general election will present the unusual spectacle of Catholic Candidates, and Catholic Peers being admitted into the House of Lords. Nor will this be all. For if we consider that by far the greater part of the population of Ireland is Catholic, it may almost lead us to the inference, that the majority of the Irish Members will also be Catholics.

As this debate will be followed by some immediate proceedings and movements among the Catholic Body, and as we shall then better understand the securities offered by that Body for the safety and predominance of our Church Establishment we shall then be better enabled to express our own humble wishes and opinion upon this subject. So much we will venture, even now, to say,—we would rather concede to the Catholics, than to many other sects who imagine themselves more akin both to our constitution and religion. Let the Catholics produce unequivocal and sufficient securities, that they will acknowledge no principles nor authority which would endanger our establishment in Church and State; that they will be satisfied with what is conceded to them, and will not seek to extend their acquisitions beyond what wisdom shall at once grant, and we shall see no sound objection against their admission into [redacted] let not other Sects assume this [redacted]pping our Ecclesiastical [redacted] just claims [redacted] be upon equality with our recognised Establishment. Let us not extend our liberality to religious indifference, nor sever that union of Church and State which is the best strength of both; which gives sanctity, and therein the power of opinion, to the one, and the protection of law, and therein actual strength, to the other; which extends the power of the law beyond the possible reach of the eye of the law, and which gives human laws the sanction of divine rewards and punishments. The express recognition of our Church and Religion, in making it a part of our Constitution, gives it the due weight with those who follow where they are led; who take their judgments from their superiors, and who obey and believe them as their masters; whose conscience is as by law established; and whose creed and articles may be voted or repealed in every succeeding Session of Parliament.—Those who think and examine, and conclude, may, and assuredly do, value our wise Establishment for itself; but these are the select few, whom any change would put at the mercy of the mob. Again, therefore, let us express our hopes, that nothing will be done to weaken the union and incorporation of the Church and State. Religious toleration is one thing; religious indifference another. Let us tolerate to the utmost limits allowed by the safety and predominance of our ecclesiastical establishment; but let us never forget that toleration, beyond these limits, is in fact changing our constitution, and innovating upon fundamental principles; upon principles undisputed for centuries, and the value of which has been proved by the safety of our State during the long and bloody period of the French Revolution.

[*May 11.*

EMBASSY TO LISBON.

(From a monthly publication, called *Correio Braziliense.*)

The ground of the mission to Lisbon, for the purpose of complimenting the King on his return from Brazil, the Government appears to have relied on the document which purports to be a brief extract from a letter of Lord Strangford, the English minister at Rio Janeiro.

Lord Strangford says that his Royal Highness had expressed an anxious hope that Great Britain would facilitate the completion of his wishes to return to Portugal under the same *protection* as that under which he left it. The least that we can say about Lord Strangford in this point is, that he is deceived as to the expressions which he supposes the King to have used, with reference to the departure of the Royal Family from Lisbon, in 1807, on which occasion Lord Strangford attributed to himself the measure then adopted by the Portuguese Government. Although we have frequently shown what is the real state of the case, we will declare once more, that so far was Lord Strangford from contributing to the emigration of the Royal Family at that time, that his plans tended to impede that project; and consequently, would have caused all the family to have fallen into the hands of the French. This proposition we will prove by the following anecdote:—The whole Royal Family having embarked in the Tagus, and being ready to sail the next day, Lord Strangford returned to Lisbon in a frigate, with a flag of truce from the English squadron, commanded by Sir Sydney Smith, which was blockading the bar of Lisbon, and was capturing Portuguese vessels. Lord Strangford then went on board the vessel in which was the Minister Araujo, now Conde de Barca; and in the presence of the Commander of the ship, the Chief of Division Prego, of the Chief Judge, Thomas Antonio, and the Bregadier Felisberto Caldeira Brandt Pontes, and of many other witnesses still living, Lord Strangford told the Minister Araujo, that it was his duty to acquaint the Regent, that England had declared war against Portugal; that in consequence, Sir Sydney Smith had already given orders to capture Portuguese vessels; and that if the Portuguese squadron should set sail, it would assuredly be taken; that the only remedy was to collect all the Portuguese troops then in Lisbon, and to give battle to the French; and if they conquered, the Royal Family would run no risk of being captured by the English squadron on their departure.

The Minister Araujo answered, that his Royal Highness had no reason to fear that he should be taken by his friends, the English; since he left Lisbon for the sole purpose of withdrawing himself from the French influence; and that as to the threatening message of Lord Strangford, (he) Araujo would not communicate it to his Royal Highness, as it might lead to the most fatal consequences: he thus got rid of Lord Strangford, and the next day the Royal Family sailed; and the day after, such a storm arose, that if the proposition of Lord Strangford had been taken into consideration, and if there had been the delay of one day in the departure of the Prince, it would afterwards have been impossible to execute it. All this Lord Strangford reported officially to his Court, but with a total different construction, as we have shown elsewhere.

After this, no men will wonder that we hesitate in giving credit to the exactness of the information of Lord Strangford, as to the return of the King to Europe, according to the cited dispatch.

Besides, it is impossible that his Majesty should have used so indecorous an expression, as to say that he wished to return to his European dominions under the same *protection* as that under which he left Lisbon. The King has now vessels enough in which to transport himself to Europe, if he were so inclined; and if he were obliged to obtain vessels of England for that purpose, he could never have asked for them under the name of *protection*, at a time when the whole world is united in profound peace.

The result proves, that the King never asked any assistance; and if not, Lord Strangford should show how, when, and for what purpose, these English ships of *protection* arrived at Rio Janeiro. The King himself could have no wish for them; and it never was deliberated in Council whether it were fitting or not for the King to return to Lisbon: for it was obvious, and was the common opinion of the Ministers, that the affairs of Europe not being settled (as was afterwards proved by the landing of Buonaparté in France after his voyage from Elba,) it would be imprudent in the King to return to Europe.

As to the haste with which Mr. Canning was appointed to go to Lisbon; whether he went there for his own private business, or really for the purpose of complimenting the King; whether his expenses were extravagant or otherwise, &c.—we beg to be excused copying the numerous observations which have appeared in the English journals on this subject: because these are questions which do not concern us, and have no public interest for the Portuguese nation.

[*The Champion,—May 12.*

DRURY LANE.—THE TOUCHSTONE: A NEW COMEDY

A new comedy, entitled "The Touchstone, or the World as it Goes," was presented at this Theatre last evening. This production, we understand, is from the pen of Mr. Kennie, who has already been distinguished as the author of several favourite pieces, among which the farce of Raising the Wind has obtained the greatest share of approbation.

Perhaps among all the various descriptions of dramatic composition, the task of writing a good comedy is the most difficult, and hence the failure of so many of those who have in this way courted the comic muse. Indeed when it is considered how admirably almost every shade and eccentricity of the human character has already been pourtrayed by the genius of a Sheridan, a Coleman, and a Tobin, independent of a long list of other favourite writers both of former and present times, there seems but little opportunity for the introduction of that novelty which, in the existing tone of public taste, is almost indispensible to success.—On the present occasion, Mr. Kennie has certainly succeeded in arranging a plot of rather a complex nature which he afterwards elucidates with much ingenuity and stage effect; but in point of character and incident, we cannot say there was much either of singularity or novelty to be discovered. In his prologue he professes "only to picture the world as it goes," and in the progress of the piece he adheres strictly to his text. The principal object of Mr. Kennie is to exhibit in glaring colours the vacillations of the human heart under different circumstances and the alterations which are produced by a change of fortune—Paragon, (Harley) a wild and eccentric being, after a variety of chops and changes in the busy world, at length sits down as a country schoolmaster in the neighbourhood of a rich merchant and his sister, Squire Finesse (Mr. Holland) and Miss Fairweather (Mrs. Harlowe). He is there joined by Mr. Probe (Dowton) a sort of natural philosopher, whom he had met in London in an hour of adversity, and who endeavours to curb the liveliness of his fancy by his sage advice. Paragon, however, asserts that he has now laid aside his follies, and that under any change of situation it would be impossible to change his mind. His affections are fixed on Dinah Crokley (Miss Kelly) a simple country girl, the daughter of Squire Finesse's steward (Oxberry), who is also Paragon's cousin. Previous to consenting to their marriage, Crokley deems it necessary to ask the advice of his master and mistress, who object strongly to the match, and speak of Paragon in terms of strong disapprobation and contempt. At this critical juncture, news arrives that a Hamburgh merchant, in whose hands Squire Finesse had placed all his own property and that of his sister, had become a bankrupt, and was unable to pay sixpence in the pound. An instant change takes place in their manners, and from the austerity of pride, they change to the condescension of poverty. Their conduct, however, becomes still more obsequious in consequence of the arrival of Circuit (Mr. Hughes), an attorney who announces to Paragon that he is just become entitled, under the will of his uncle Pennywise, who died in Philadelphia, to a fortune of 80.000*l.* Paragon is in raptures, and purchases the estate of his new friend, and Miss Fairweather deems it prudent to seek the hand of him whom she had previously rejected with disgust, to the prejudice of poor Dinah, whom he neglects, although he still evidently entertains for her a cordial affection. Another change is exhibited in the conduct of Garnish, a dependant architect, whose fortune had been promoted by the patronage of the Squire and his sister, and who had actually made humble proposals for the hand of the latter, till discovering her misfortunes, he shews his disinterested views by altering his intention—an intention which she had been advised by her brother, in the first stage of their difficulty, to encourage. Garnish afterwards renders himself agreeable to Paragon, and is invited to be his guest. On this occassion Miss Fairweather makes overtures to him to assist her in her designs on their host. This, however, he politely declines, thinking the opportunity a good one to settle his sister, Rebecca (Mrs Alsop), a country hoyden, whom he subsequently introduces, and who, by her blunt and uncouth manners, discovers the nature of the plot. Poor Dinah and her father now arrive at the house. When the former, relying on the faith of her lover, rejoices at her approaching good fortune, and actually addresses him as if she were already his legal partner in his prosperity. She meets, however, with the derision of the other two fair claimants to his person, although he evinces the genuine feelings of his heart when she recounts their former happy hours, and the pledges which he had given her of his love under the old elm. He is at length by the assistance of his new friends, extricated from the presence of his new unwelcome visitor, and leaves her with the father, absorbed in despair. Mr. Probe next arrives, hears of the sorrows of Crokley and his daughter, and promises to use his influence in their favour. He afterwards sees Paragon, who receives him with warmth & promises him 500*l.* to assist him in opening a room for philosophical lectures in London. He also deputes him to look over his old uncle's papers. Upon an appeal to his feelings on behalf of Dinah, he pities but declares his inability to marry her from the force of circumstances. Probe is afterwards furnished by Circuit, who, for some cause, is discarded from Paragon's employment, with a supplementary testament of old Pennywise bequeathing all his property to Dinah Crokley. Of this document Probe avails himself to restore Paragon to real happiness; he induces Dinah to write him a letter, calculated to raise his jealousy, and afterwards, as a secret, communicates the discovery he had made to Miss Rebecca Garnish, who tells it to her brother and thence it gets to Squire Finesse and his sister. An instant alteration takes place in their conduct towards Paragon, whom they now revile as much as they had previously flattered. In the interim Paragon, ignorant of this new change, receives Dinah's letter, taking leave of him, and declaring her intention to marry another. All his former affection returns; he resolves to fly to her, and vows to throw himself and his fortune at her feet. Ere he reaches the scene of their mutual reconciliation, however, Finesse and Garnish are beforehand with him, and had both proposed for the hand of the young heiress, while Miss Fairweather and Miss Rebecca come to warn her of the danger she runs in marrying a beggar. Dinah, however, declares, that under any change of fortune she can alone be happy with her Paragon, who now discards his interested suitors, and is rendered truly happy by an union with the true object of his affection, while those friends who were friends in the sunshine of fortune alone, are exposed in their true colours, and to just animadversion.—Such is the outline of this comedy, which consists of but four acts, and which may very fairly be said to possess, few, if any, of those traits of genuine humour which are necessary to its becoming a lasting favourite. The incidents, as we before stated, are interesting, but the dialogue upon the whole is extremely dull, and, with the exception of the occasional testimonies of approbation paid to the merits of the actors, we never witnessed a piece go off more flatly. Miss Kelly, as Dinah, exhibited all those genuine feelings of nature for which she is so peculiarly admired. Mr. Harley, as Paragon, was all the author could have wished, and evinced his usual never-ceasing buoyancy of humour and spirits. Oxberry, as Crokley, and Mr. Wallack, as Garnish, were also respectable. In the part of Probe, Mr Dowton did all that fell to his share with his wonted excellence; but any other person of much less merit would have suited the character as well—we do not know that we ever saw this inimitable actor to less advantage. Mrs. Harlowe and Mrs. Alsop supported their respective characters with their accustomed merit.

The audience was by no means numerous; they were however, extremely indulgent, and the comedy was announced for repetition on Tuesday, without opposition.

The prologue was spoken by Mr. S. Penley. Mrs. Alsop, in the concluding line of the epilogue, where allusion is made to her mother, was extremely affected. The audience participated in her feelings, and she withdrew amidst thunders of applause.

[*The Observer,—May 4.*

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE APOSTATE.

The new tragedy of the *Apostate* is from the pen of a certain Irish gentleman, of the name of Shiel, who has before favoured the English stage with a compound of bombast and blasphemy, which he in the warmth of his nature termed a tragedy. Some of our readers will perhaps remember a furious piece of work in five acts, which the author made out of all that was mad German and wild Irish. It was called "*Adelaide.* If we recollect rightly, there were several of the most whimsical incongruities in language as well as in character and incident;—"torrents rolled *along* precipices" in that celebrated tragedy, and grave-stones in German church-yards held English inscriptions. The audience, we remember, received it with every mark of approbation; Mr. YOUNG who personated a French emigrant, mouthed away in favour of Louis the desired, and touched every feeling man's heart with his lilies and loyalty. We hardly thought it possible for a modern author to make so much of temporary struggles, or to be so perfectly in earnest on immediate political questions. Mr. Young looked for all the world, as if he had been a column of the *Courier* torn out of the paper for theatrical uses:—and his French pathetics astonished all beholders. Charles KEMBLE was a lover as usual, and cold as usual, and well dressed as usual. Miss O'NEILL made noise enough to have disturbed a whole rookery, and the audience in return could not but greet her with a vehement return. This tragedy, though filled with the most popular actors, ornamented with the most German flowers, written by a true son of the Green Island (one, whose poetry might dovetail with the oratory of the far-famed Counsellor Phillips, or fit in with the lectures of the admirable Thelwall) and received with euthusiastic applause;—still was it withdrawn. *How shall* we account for this act of justice, as performed by the disinterested managers of a Theatre Royal. Did the actors feel themselves imposed upon?—Was the house only congratulatory on the strength of their *freedom*?—Were the managers lured into a deed of justice by mistake;—or did the manager at night feel some "compunctious visitings of nature?" We do believe that the thorough confusion of language, madness of character, and violence of incidents were the sole causes of the hearty reception which this wondrous tragedy met with:—for we are strongly of opinion that an English audience will welcome any thing that is long, foreign and unintelligible. We have extended our remarks on *Adelaide* to this length because the present work, though a little more comprehensible in its language, is much of the same cast in its characters and their mishaps. Mr. Charles KEMBLE, is the melancholy lover and the lamentable *Apostate.* The Play, we conceive, is a sly allusion to the tricks of Ferdinand,—but it is so ingeniously managed that the meaning is difficult to be discovered. Some ejaculations against the Inquisition were immediately taken, and as immediately applauded. The strength of C. KEMBLE's lungs has never been disputed, but never was it more fully established than in the *Apostate.* He harangued the walls with such desperation in the pangs of his passion, that we verily dreaded lest *Macbeth's* observation should be made good:—he

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says "Stones have been known to move"—and Marc Anthony declares that with a certain eloquence he could induce the very "Stones of Rome to rise and mutiny." Now with such precedents, the effects of Mr. C. KEMBLE's despair was not a little to be feared. However the dungeon *behaved itself*, as Mr. Shiel might say, though the actor did not;—and if the stones had been moved, they would have been solitary examples of the effect of the Apostate's pathos. The only praiseworthy performers in the tragedy, were Mr. C. KEMBLE's dagger and Miss O'NEILL's poison,—both of which fully did their duty. As for Miss O'NEILL, we really fear that she has "reached full meridian of her glory and hastens towards her setting." Her bad taste is becoming more and more apparent every day, for she no more knows what parts are suited to her powers, than if she had never read any other works than Mrs. Ratcliffe's novels. If she will play German characters, "she must answer it." In the latter scenes of the *Apostate*, she tears the flowery wreaths from her hair, and screams, and wrestles with her guards, and gasps and chokes enough to alarm the whole house. No wonder she is ill, if she cannot keep her feelings in moderation. Her death is quite distracting to herself as well as her hearers. She fairly shook our heads "with aches." We once thought her a very pretty woman, but now that she is disregarding her own fame and our feelings, we begin to change our opinion, and to think her face little better than it should be. If she would act *Desdemona* (which she really ought to do), we suppose our opinion would return to its first position; at present it is running sadly counter to her beauty. Mr. MACREADY is also amongst the crew that "make benevolence a bully, and mouth us into feeling by the dint of noise and impudence." He acts the Infidel with great earnestness. Mr. EGERTON as a fat Monk is quite at home.

The poetry of this tragedy is infamous; the best of it is only on "roses bathed in dew, &c." When will it die?

[*The Champion,—May* 12.

SCIENCES.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.

(From Dr. Thomson's Annals of the present Month.)

SIR,—The following curious and mysterious experiment, which I have several times performed, you may perhaps consider of sufficient interest to occupy a place in your *Annals*:

Let a sixpence be fastened by means of a loop to a piece of thread, and the other end held between the first finger and thumb. Place the elbow upon a table within a few inches of a clean glass tumbler, in such a manner that the piece of metal may be suspended rather higher than the centre of the glass. If it be held quiete it will soon begin to vibrate, which will increas, to that degree as to strike the sides of the glass So far it is singular. But the mystery consists in the number of times it strikes the glass always corresponding with the hour last struck by a clock If the experiment should be tried a little before one o'clock, it will strike twelve times, and then stop; if a few minutes after it will only strike once, and almost instantly cease to vibrate.

This appears to me extremely curious; as the cause (which I should presume was electrical), one should think, would possess the same power ten minutes before as ten minutes after one o'clock: and what is still more curious is, this having produced the effect related, it should almost instantly cease to act, as the piece of metal soon becomes stationary, and must be removed from the glass before it will again vibrate.

Very little attention appears necessary to perform this experiment; although it will not always succeed. A sixpence, or piece of metal rather heavier, will in general be found to answer.

It will give me great pleasure to see your opinion and theory, or that of any of your numerous readers, respecting this curious phenomenon, in a future number of your *Annals*.

I am, Sir your obedient servant,

Barnet April 2, 1817. THOS. S. BOOTH.

The phenomenon observed by Mr. Booth will naturally bring to the recollection of electricians the experiments of Mr. Stephen Gray of the revolution of small balls held in the hand by a string round large ones, and always in a direction corresponding with the sun. He bequeathed these experiments at his death as a kind of legacy to his electrical friends. The subject was soon after investigated with all the requisite care by Mr. Wheeler, who succeeded in demonstrating that the revolutions in question were not owing to any electrical property whatever, but to the voluntary action of the hand that held the string. Mr. Gray, though an acute man, was not aware that he had exerted any such voluntary power, and it was by no means an easy task for Mr. Wheeler to ascertain this to be the true cause. I have no doubt that the motion of the sixpence in the experiment of Mr. B. is owing to the voluntary action of his finger and thumb; and that he will be able to satisfy himself that this is the case by varying his trials, and by resolving beforehand that the sixpence shall strike some hour different from that which has struck last.—T.

Mr. J. B. Emmett, of Hull, has published some experiments which he made during the summer of last year, with a view of ascertaining whether a gas might not be obtained from oil, equal to that obtained from coal; so as to prevent the injury threatened to the Greenland trade by the rapidly increasing use of the latter in the lighting of towns, &c. By distilling various oils previously mixed with dry sand or pulverized clay, at a temperature little below ignition, he obtained a gas which appeared to be a mixture of carburetted hydrogen and supercarburetted hydrogen gases. This gas produces a flame equally brilliant, and often much more brilliant than that produced from coal. It differed very little in quality, whether obtained from mere refuse, or from good whale sperm, almond or olive oil, or tallow. The gas when burnt produces no smoke, and exhales no smell or unpleasant vapour. Whatever oil is used, it evolves much more light when burnt as gas than when consumed as oil; in the latter case the flame is obscured by the evolution of a quantity of soot; in the former, the soot remains in the distilling vessel, and the flame burns with a clear light destitute of smoke.

With respect to the interest of the Greenland traders in this discovery, Mr E. observes, that fish oil has long been banished almost entirely from private houses and shops—and that in the shape of a gas light its safety and economy may again introduce it into these places and thus increase in no inconsiderable degree the consumption of oil, particularly since the gas may be rendered so far portable, that houses situated in parts of a town which are not provided with gas pipes, may daily receive sufficient supplies of it without having to make it themselves.

RUINS OF POMPEII.

Magnificent monuments of ancient splendour still continue to be discovered in searching the ruins of Pompeii. Behind the temple, which was lately noticed, a public building has been found, built at right angles, 260 Neapolitan palms long, and 120 broad, and surrounded in the interior by a portico of 50 columns. It is ornamented with beautiful paintings, some of which are very valuable; as, among others, one which represents a warrior precipitated from a car drawn by fiery horses. The pavement is a Mosaic, formed in part of small white and coloured stones, and in part of large slabs of marble of various colours. Several inscriptions have been traced that ascertain the use of this monument. One of them indicates that the right *luminum obstruendorum* (a right established by the Roman law) preventing, in certain cases, neighbouring proprietors from having lights or prospects over the contiguous estates) had been purchased at the price of several thousand sesterces. This discovery has afforded new riches to sculpture—several statues have been found. A Venus five palms high, and a Hermaphrodite, may be placed among the finest specimens of the Greek chisel that have come down to us. Several distinguished artists think that in this Venus they have discovered one worthy to dispute pre-eminence with the Venus de Medicis. This opinion, inspired perhaps by the pleasure of the discovery, may be before long discussed, as these precious monuments of sculpture are to be transported to the Musee Bourbon. In the same place have been found two arms of Bronze, with bracelets. The Chevalier Ardite, who directs the search, hopes to be enabled in a short time to expose the whole extent of Pompeii, which will probably be a mine fruitful in objects of the Fine Arts. (*Journal des Debats.*)

LITERATURE.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. VOL. III.

DRINKING CUSTOMS IN ENGLAND.

Nations, like individuals, in their intercourse are great imitators; and we have the authority of Camden, who lived at the time, for asserting that "the English in their long wars in the Netherlands first learnt to drown themselves with immoderate drinking, and by drinking others healths to impair their own. Of all the Northern nations, they had been before this most commended for their sobriety." And the historian adds, "that the vice had so diffused itself over the nation, that in our days it was first restrained by severe laws."

The best account I can find of all the refinements of this new science of potation, when it seems to have reached its height, is in our Tom Nash, who being himself one of these deep experimental philosophers, is likely to disclose all the mysteries of the craft.

He says, "Now, he is nobody that cannot drink *supernagulum*; *carouse* the hunter's *hoope*; quaff *vpse freze crosse*; with *healths*, *gloves*, *mumpes*, *frolickes*, and a thousand such domineering inventions."

Drinking super nagulum, that is *on the nail*, is a device, which Nash says is new come out of France; but it had probably a Northern origin, for far Northwards it still exists. This new device consisted in this, that after a man, says Nash, hath turned up the bottom of the cup to drop it on his nail, and make a pearl with what is left, which if it shed, and cannot make it stand on, by reason there is too much, he must drink again for his penance."

This Bacchic freak seems still preserved; for a recent traveller, Sir George Mackenzise, has noticed the custom in his Travels through Iceland. "His host having filled a silver cup to the brim, and put on the cover, and then held it towards the person who sat next to him, and desired him to take off the cover, and look into the cup, a ceremony intended to secure fair play in filling it, he drank our health, desiring to be excused from emptying the cup, on account of the indifferent state of his health; but we were informed at the same time that if any one of us should neglect any part of the ceremony, or *fail to invert the cup, placing the edge on one of the thumbs* as a proof that we had swallowed every drop, the defaulter would be obliged by the laws of drinking to fill the cup again, and drink it off a second time. In spite of their utmost exertions the penalty of a second draught was incurred by two of the company; we were dreading the consequences of having swallowed so much wine, and in terror lest the cup should be sent round again."

Carouse the hunter's hoop—Carouse the hunter's hoop alludes to the custom of hoops being marked on a drinking pot, by which every man was to measure his draught. Shakespeare makes the jacobin Jack Cade, among his furious reformations, promise his friends that "there shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; *the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops*, and I will make it felony to drink small beer."

I have elsewhere observed that our modern Bacchanalians, whose feats are recorded by the bottle, and who insist on an equality in their rival combats, may discover some ingenuity in that invention among our ancestors of their *peg-tankards*, of which a few may yet occasionally be found in Derbyshire; the invention of an age less refined than the present, when we have heard of globular glasses and bottles, which by their shape cannot stand, but roll about the table; thus compelling the unfortunate Bacchanalian to drain the last drop, or expose his recreant sobriety.

We must have recourse again to our old friend Tom Nash, who acquaints us with some of "the general rules and inventions for drinking, as good as printed precepts or statutes by act of Parliament, that go from drunkard to drunkard; as, still to *keep your first man;* not to leave any *flocks* in the bottom of the cup; *to knock the glass on your thumb* when you have done; to have some *shooing-horn* to pull on your wine, as a rasher on the coals or a red herring."

Shooing-horns, sometimes called *gloves*, are also described by Bishop Hall in his "Mundus alter et idem." "Then, Sir, comes me up *a service of shooing-horns* of all sorts: salt cakes, red herrings, anchovies, and gammon of bacon, and abundance of such *pullers on.*" That famous surfeit of "Rhenish and pickled herrings," which banquet proved so fatal to Robert Green, a congenial wit and associate of our Nash, was occasioned by these *shoeing-horns*.

Massinger has given a curious list of "a service of shooing-horns."

——— I usher
Such an unexpected dainty bit for breakfast
As yet I never cook'd; 'tis not Botargo,
Fried frogs, potatoes marrow'd, cavear,
Carps' tongues, the pith of an English chine of beef,
Nor our Italian delicate, oil'd mushrooms,
And yet *a drawer-on too*; and if you shew not
An appetite and a strong one, I'll not say
To eat it, but devour it, without grace too,
(For it will not stay a preface) I am shamed,
And all my past provocatives will be jeer'd at.
Massinger, the Guardian, A. 2. S. 3.

To *knock the glass on the thumb*, was to shew they had performed their duty. Barnaby Rich describes this custom; after having drank, the President "turned the bottom of the cup upwards, and in ostentation of his dexterity, gave it a fillip, to make it cry *ting*."

They had among these domineering inventions some which we may imagine never took place, till they were told by "the hollow cask."

"How the waning night grew old."

Such were *flap dragons*, where small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an old toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing. Such is Dr. Johnson's accurate description, who seems to have witnessed what he so well describes. When Falstaff says of Poins's acts of dexterity, to ingratiate himself with the Prince, that "he drinks off *candle-ends* for flap dragons," it seems that this was likewise one of these "frolicks," for Nash notices that the liquor was "to be stirred about with *a candle's end* to make it taste better, and to hold your peace while the pot is stirring," no doubt to mark the intrepidity of the miserable "skinker." The most illustrious feat of all is one, however, described by Bishop Hall. If the drinker "could put his finger into the flame of the candle without playing hit-I-miss-I! he is held a sober man, however otherwise drunk he might be." This was considered as a trial of victory among these "canary birds," or bibbers of canary wine.

We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of ebriety, that "he is as drunk as a beast," or that "he is beastly drunk." This is a libel on the brutes, for the vice of ebriety is perfectly human. I think the phrase is peculiar to ourselves: and I imagine I have discovered its origin. When ebriety became first prevalent in our nation, during the reign of Elizabeth, it was a favourite notion among the writers of the time, and on which they have exhausted their fancy, that a man in the different stages of ebriety, shewed the most vicious quality of different animals; or that a company of Drunkards exhibited a collection of Brutes, with their different characteristics.

A new era in this history of our drinking parties, occurred about the time of the Restoration, when politics heated their wine, and drunkenness and loyalty became more closely connected. As the puritanic coldness wore off, the people were perpetually, in 1650, warmed in drinking the King's health on their knees; and among various kinds of "Ranting Cavalierism," the cavaliers during Cromwell's usurpation usually put a crum of bread in their glass, and before they drank it off, with cautious ambiguity exclaimed, "God send this *Crum well* down!" which, by the way, preserves the orthoepy of that extraordinary man's name. We have a curious account of a drunken bout by some Royalists, told by Whitelocke in his Memorials. It bore some resemblance to the drinking-party of Catiline: they mingled their own blood with their wine. After the Restoration, Burnet complains of the excess of convivial loyalty. "Drinking the King's health, was set up by too many as a distinguishing mark of loyalty, and drew many into grate excess after his Majesty's Restoration."

WILTSHIRE ASSIZES.

At the Assizes, H. Maidment, aged 24, was indicted for stealing 89lb. of tallow, the property of Francis Webb, of Mere. It was stated that Webb had recently received a great deal of tallow, from which, the quantity mentioned in the indictment had been taken. It being declared that the prisoner had no Counsel, the Judge very cheerfully become his advocate.

Judge Abbott, for the prisoner.—How, do you know, Webb, that you lost just 89lb. of tallow?—I am sure of it, my Lord.

I want to be sure of it too: do you keep an account of what you receive, or what you use?—No my Lord.

What, no book, in which you minute down your goods?—Yes, my Lord, I keep a day-book.

Well, that is what I wanted; and did you in this book make any entry of the tallow received, or taken from it, for the purpose of making candles?—No, my Lord, for it was not fit to make candles of.

No! not fit to make candles of! why then, man, it was not tallow?—Yes, it was, my Lord.

Then why not fit to make candles?—Because, my Lord, it was not run into tallow.

Not run into tallow?—No my Lord.

Why, then it must be fat, and not tallow.—Yes, my Lord.

Ah! that's very well.

Gentlemen of the Jury, (said the learned Judge,) you find by the prosecutor's own evidence that you must acquit the prisoner. This man charges the prisoner with stealing tallow; the prosecutor is a tallow-chandler and yet, Gentlemen, you heard from tallow chandler's mouth, that he does [illegible] difference between *tallow*

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